THE CURRENCY DOCTORS.

Peter Cooper Correcting Reverdy Johnson's "Remarkable Mistakes."

Why the National Government Should Control and Maintain Legal Tenders.

STRANGE FALLACIES.

"If Any One Wants Gold Let Him Buy It."

Mr. Peter Cooper has again placed himself en record as being in favor of maintaining "rag money." In the following interview with a reporter he attempts, while estensibly correcting some of the "remarkable mistakes" of Mr. Reverdy Johnson, to express more forcibly than he has ever done before the necessity of investing the national administration with the controlling power in all that regards the money used by the peo ple, the repeal of the law demanding a resumption of specie payments in 1879, the secondary importance of gold and silver as a circulating medium, and the absolute need of extending rather than contracting the present greenback system :-

MR. COOPER'S YIEWS.

REPORTER-Mr. Cooper, what do you think of the ate letter of Mr. Reverdy Johnson on the subject of the

present greenback system:—

MR. GOOPHR'S VIEWS.

REPORTER—Mr. Cooper, what do you think of the late letter of Mr. Reverdy Johnson on the subject of the carrency?

Mr. Cooper—I think that Mr. Johnson has there given some wholesome truths, and, for a man of his intelligence, has made some remarkable mistakes. He says truly that "the question of currency is now the most important one before the country. It rises, or should rise, far above mere party contests." He adds, with great propriety, that "the subject of currency affects the permanent welfare of every citizen, the prosperity of the country and the reputation of the government." He then adds that "it must be obvious to every reflecting mind that a currency ought to be as far removed from fluctuation of value as possible."

I believe that Mr. Johnson is unquestionably right in saying that, "with a currency, subject at times to depreciation and at times to appreciation, the consequences can but be injurious, and the extent of the sinjury will be in proportion to the changes of value." These statements of Mr. Johnson indicate just such a currency as the constitution intended to provide for the American people. Mr. Johnson indicate just such a currency as the constitution intended to provide for the American people. Mr. Johnson indicate just such a currency as the constitution intended to provide for the American people. Mr. Johnson in the steep what I believe to be an entire mistake—that "the experience of the world has long since demonstrated that gold and silver alone constitute a safe currency." He turther says that "the same experience teaches us that no nation can prosper which adopts a currency not convertible on demand into gold and silver."

Froze-which advantages are properly known in the history of England took place during the twenty-six years when the Bank of England was unable to pay specie on demand. I believe the history of the world does not show a single bank that has operated through a long course of years, promising to pay specie on demand. T paper "legal tenders" is that they are tokens of so much service or material rendered to the government, and they are also promises to render an equal amount of money, service or useful material in exchange to the bolder by the government. Now, the government keeps this promise in three ways—first, by accepting these paper promises, as they may be called, for all taxes and dues to the government; second, by compoiling every individual to accept them in payment of all debis, and finally, by redeeming them in that which the holder of the currency shall accept as equivalent value and thus distribute burdens and benefits over the whole country.

SOMPTHING SOLID.

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REFORTER—How is the public debt to be paid at last, and how shail we get out of this vortex of promises to pay?

Mr. Cooper—In one sense there is no need to get out of this vortex. The circulating medium of money setles down at last into something solid in interest and property, under the same law of conversion that makes such drop of blood contribute to bone, muscle or other organ of the body. For instance, New York city is building a great series of piers and wharves for the accommodation of its present and future commerce and trade. It is demonstrable that these piers and wharves will pay in reats to the city, not only the interest but the principal of all the money invested, in twenty years. The city issues its bonds for this work, which represent a certain amount of interest and principal. But the city, not having the right to issue money, offers its bends for sale to the banks or to private individuals, which are henceforth alienated from the possession of the city, in order to get the money or currency to pay for labor and material in this public work. You might ask, why should not the city keep these bonds in its own sales and issue the money for current expenses on its own authority and credit? I answer:—Because that would be an act of too great a local sovereignty—though it is no more than is now virtually conceded to local banks. Let the general government, then, in its sovereignty, make such a currency, so based and secured, a legal tender. Then, when this work is done and begins to pay to the city rents, let the income be applied to the extinguishment of the bonds as well as keeping it in repair. This is what I mean by settling down a circulating medium or currency into solid material and capital organized into permanent use.

THES MAKES A CINCULATING MEDIUM

capital organized into permanent use.

THIS MAKES A CHICULATION MEDIUM
always expanding and always contracting into a solid
form. The true design and highest function of currency and credit are to encourage and stimulate industry and enterprise in useful forms, and to promote the
work by giving the very tools with which it can be
done. It represents the material value of the products
of labor in process and not yet complete, for which it
provides merely the current wages or support till the
fruit of labor comes to maturisy, when that pays for
all. The repeal of the law permitting holders of legal
tenders to convert them at their option into interest
bearing bonds was the most cruel act of injustice that
was ever inflicted on the American people. From
thence have come most of the financial troubles and
disasters of which so much complaint is made at the
present time. Our bonds were rushed abroad, to be
exchanged for luxuries and for gold at sixty cents on
the dollar, instead of being taken by our own people at
par. Millons of gold goes abroad to pay interest to
foreign bondholders, instead of being paid to our own
people. A policy of rapid contraction was then inspired into the government, when, the necessities of
the war being over, further issues of bonds were made
and currency was withdrawn and all credits began to
contract, as a natural and inevitable consequence.
This brought on one of those irrational conditions in
human affairs which we call a "panic," that brought
down credit at once to the zero point and shrunk the
value of all property.

EXTRAYAGANCE AND WILD SPECULATION.

REFORTER—But, Mr. Cooper, do you not think that
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EXTRAYAGANCE AND WILD EFECULATION.

RESPORTER—But Mr. Cooper, do you not think that personal extravagance, rash speculations and overproduction generally have much to do with the present financial embarrassments?

Mr. Cooper—In a restricted sense, all these causes lie at the basis of much financial embarrassment. Over-production and undue importations seem to be the most plausible of the reasons offered for the present financial embarrassments, because, when goods accumulate in merchants' bands, and products multiply in the factories, the mines and farms, without a cerresponding demand and consumption, the most obvious cause or expinantion is that there has been too much for the demand and consumption previously existing or subsequently? The true law of supply, and the stimulus and the reason for production, is demand; this comes first and the former comes last in the order of nature. There might be a production that overtakes and passes an existing consumption in particular cases; but it is well also to examine, in a general way, whether any cause has paralyzed consumption. Now, it has been seen that the systematic and constant contraction of all other credits; this finally brought on a panic that acted like a paralysis on all credit; this led inevitably to the stopage of so much active industry and work as 47 take away the perchasing power of a great many, and to stop a large part of the previously existing consumption and demand. Hence, the over-production go-called) has been morely an accumulation of products, due to under consumption. The proof of this lies in the fact, as I have said, of so many industrious people being thrown out of work, and in the statistics of the country with regard to its exportations and importations and importations and importations and importations the last few vers. of so many industrious people being thrown out of work, and in the statistics of the country with regard to its exportations and importations the fast few years. In this connection the opinion of Fresheart Grant, as expressed in his annual Message of 1673, is important. On the lat of July, 1866, the public debt reached its highest point, standing at \$2.783,425.878, and on November 1, 1874, at \$2.118,397,212, hipping a radge.

tion in 9 1-3 years of \$665,028,667, or an average of

tion in 9.1.3 years of \$665,028,667, or an average of \$71,250,000 per annum.

It is computed that on November 1, 1875, two-thirds, or \$3,412,000,000, of our debt was held in Europe, leaving only one-third, or \$706,006,000, held by the United States. The bulk of said debt is in five-twenty bonds (six per cent gold, or seven per cent currency), involving the annual outflow of \$34,000,000 for interest. Manifestly we are paying more than double what England pays for helf gnormous debt, which is funded at three per cent and held at home. Were our debt funded at 3.65 per cent por annum, and brought home, \$17,000,000 would be annually saved in interest, while the other \$17,000,000, being in circulation, would be invaluable in banishing hard times.

REMEDIES AND REASONS.

REFORTER—But what would you have the government do in reference to its present policy?

Mr. COOPER—The course is plain. Let the government issue, not only all the legal tenders, but all that passes in the shape of money—all should have the "image and superscription" of the government start from a fact, that there has been, and is now, through its instrumentality and necessities, so many millions of legal tenders and bank paper or currency set affeat, which, with the government bonds now out, represent so much credit resting on the honor and ability of the government to pay, but furnishing also the basis for a great amount of oredit in the financial system of the country. On this the country has been depending, and with this it has been at work, in all its industries and trade, since the credit paper came into existence.

existence.

The proper do not want specie.

They want the credits already given them not to be withdrawn; they want their labor and material freely given to save the country, or to build it up, to be valued by the same standard as that by which it was measured when they began to work. The moneyed class obviously want scarce money and high rates of interest. This gives them more power and less expense. But the advantage of the whole people, including this very moneyed class, if their interests were rightly understood, is to have credit easy to the industrious, the honest and the enterprising, and the interest of money low.

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ADVICE TO CONGRESS.

REPORTER—What would be the policy you would recommend for the action of Congress?

Mr. COOPER—At present Congress has devised no better plan for the financial policy of the country than this:—Congress has passed a law that specie payments for all currency shall be resumed in 1879, and to provide for this it has authorized the Treasurer of the United States to withdraw currency until the present volume shall shrink from \$400,000,000 to \$300,000,000; and he is further authorized to sell bonds at four or four and a half per cont interest to the amount necessary to get the specie wherewith to resume paymenta. As the five per cent bonds outstanding are only at par now, I think the prospect is very poor for selling the four or four and a half per cent without ruinous discounts and large addition to the debt of the nation. If the banks also are made to do business and issue their notes only on a specie bails, instead of bonds, as now, it will shrink their currency so as to bring another panie. Now, I would have Congress

REPEAL THIS LAST ACT OF CONTRACTION of the people's credits in the shape of currency, while

instead of bonds, as now, it will sprink their currency so as to bring another panic. Now, I would have Congress

**REPEAL THIS LAST ACT OF CONTRACTION*

of the people's credits in the shape of currency, while it is an expansion of credits to the moneyed class in the shape of bonds. I would have Congress pags an act that should make all currency that of the government alone; and, of course, I should abolish the present bank currency, giving these institutions the option of doing business only on legal tenders; these they may secure at any time, by simply giving up to the government an equivalent amount of government bonds, whose interest thereafter stops until bought up again by legal tenders. This will extinguish the interest-bearing debt of the country in part by one not bearing interest. Secondly, to start all fairly and justly. I would have Congress pass an act restoring the currency in volume to the condition in which it was at the close of the war, or soon after; when, peace being declared, the whole nation sprang to the arts of peace with the energy of war, when they took these very credits, which the necessities of the government had furnished as the price of the nation's life, and began to build up the country still more securely in the wealth and products of "myriad-handed industry;" when their hopes and their faish were stimulated to now life by this mighty credit poured into the circulation of the country, and all the property of the country and its products were measured and exchanged by the new standard; when none were found die except the shiftless and those who sought idleness; when no factory stopped its production for want of consumers, for all Were consumers, because all were producers. I would have all that currency restored to the country, and not withdrawn or contracted by taxing the property of the country to pay it, but allowed to remain till it had produced its equivalent by the industry and products which it brought into existence.

THE BONDED DEET.

No vested rights can stand in the face of the public wel-No vested rights can be recognized this principle fare; common and statute law recognized by the law-mak-ing power that conferred them. Under this principle

fare; common and statute law recognizes this principle. Hence, all vested rights can be repealed by the law-making power that conferred them. Under this principle private property can be taken for public use and all corporate rights can be abolished that stand in the way of public welfare—but never without proper compensation to the parties that may be losers, and of this the public administration must appoint the means and provide the regulations. But I propose to change the character of the bonded debt by a voluntary process. First.—Whoever needs currency must give up the government bonds for it. The compulsion here is in making every one do business and pay debts in legal tenders, and the principal reason for their use exclusively is that the public welfare admits of no other family. Second—Whoever desires to fund the currency shall receive bonds at a lower rate of interest than that which legitimate business now gives, but which is higher than the average yearly increase of the whole property of the country. This I would fix upon as the interest of the bonds; it is now shout three per cent.

There is an element of compulsion here; but as the whole country pays the interest on the public debt it seems but just that only that amount of interest should be paid which the increase in the public wealth justifies, and no more. This great bonded debt of the country would really become the refuge and security of the widow and the fatherless and those poor and ignorant people who cannot invest their little savings in legitimate business, even through others, because they cannot trust them and have no ability to watch the safety or protect the use and return of their money. The public debt would become the poor man's "savings" or protect the use and return of their money. The

mate business, even through others, because they cannot trust them and have no ability to watch the safety or protect the use and roturn of their money. The public debt would become the poor man's "savings bank," instead of being, as now, the exchequer of the rich and the means of pamporing wealth and idleness. Benevotent institutions, churches and college endowments would seek it for the same reason, because of its perfect safety; and even the same funded interests of Europe would seek investment in this country for security, and would gladly pay gold for all the bonds they could buy, at a little higher interest than their own countries could afford.

GOLD.

REFORTER—But what about the gold all this time, which is now very much mixed up with this question of finance, because it is so universally the legal tender of civilized nations?

Mr. COOPER—I would have its part of our legal tender still. France makes gold, silver and paper all legal tenders. Why cannot we? But if any one wants gold as a commodity let him buy it, as any other commodity, at the market price. Lot such exchange currency or any other commodity for gold, as suite their convenience and the state of the market, which no government can control without tyranny and interference with private rights. That whole subject will take care of itself, and the whole circulation of the world will naturally mingle and interchanges with our national circulation as the outer air mingles and interchanges with the air of the room if passages are left free.

THE GIST OF THE ARGUMENT.

REFORTER—I understandyou, then, Mr. Cooper, that you regard this whole contest about the currency, as a conflict between the vested rights of the whole moneyed class and their interests of the whole people; that you regard the whole legislation of Congress on this subject, with little exception, as made in the interests of class, special and partial legislation, which has been, thus far, the bane of our republican mistuations, because it has former forms of law, it sacritices the necessities of the war for the Union; that this volume should be sustained substantially as it was soon after the close of the war, when it rose to its maximum, and be made the measure of all values and the means of exchanges for all coming time, subject only to the slow increase of volume which statistics shall justify as the increase of population and its ratio, per capita, to the

Currency?

Mr. Coopen—That is precisely what I propose. Mr. Cooper - that is precisely what I propose.

LET TRUTH AND JUSTICE PHEDOMINATE.

REPORTER—But it appears to me, Mr. Cooper, you such a policy. Some administration may ride again and again into power, and overthrow finally all the tree institutions of the country with a great flood of currency, which it can manufacture in unlimited quantities by a slight change in the tawe that Congress may be induced to enact any time.

e induced to enact at any time.

Mr. Coopun—It would require almost a treatise on epublican government to answer your objections, and hen you could not be answered if you had no faith in republican government to answer your objections, and then you could not be answered if you had no faith in free principles and democratic forms, and in the paternal functions of a government instituted "by the people and for the people." The slaveholders of this country had to learn this lesson at last, and i do not know any vested rights in property se enormous, and so intelligent and well organized for resistance as slavery brought to bear upon the free institutions of this country. The government is already, and ought to be in a still larger measure, paternal, it should aim constantly to "establish justice" and organize love and right into law. If we can teach the people justice and truth, they will see to it that the "Republic suffers no detriment." There is nothing that I can perceive in the policy I advise that will piace any uncontrollable power in the hands of any administration and Congress. If the law will not protect the people's rights, let provisions of the constitution be resorted to. Let us have a "civil service" that will make office under government more of a "professional" and a regular occupation than of trade and bargain for place and patronage. Let the United States embody in their constitution, as has the State of New York, that there shall be onestitation.

The question of the currency is of boundless im-

laws on the currency constitution.

The question of the currency is of boundless importance to the American people. The stability of our government will depend on a wise settlement of this momentous interest.

THE AMERICAN PROPLE

and for the people. They intended to embedy the "wisdom of simplicity" into law, and make it a shield of protection for the unsuspecting masses of the people against those that are resorting to all forms of art to obtain property without labor. The framers of the constitution would never have recommended one kind of findley for the issues of the government and another for the people. Under the circumstances in which our government was placed at the close of our late war they would have taken the advice of their most venerated member. Benjamin Franklin, who said that "paper money well founded, has great advantages over gold and silver, being light and convenient for handling in large sums and not tikely to be reduced by demand for exportation. On the whole," he says, "no method has hitherto been found to establish a medium of trade equal in all the advantages to bills of credit made a general legal tender." If I have done or can do anything to restore the tools of trade to the American people, to enable them to work out the salvation of our country from the present paralyzed condition of trade and commerce, I shall regard it as a treasure that "moth and rust cannot corrupt"—one that will brighten while life and thought and immortality endure.

WHAT MIGHT HAVE BEEN A DISASTER.

A CROWDED TENEMENT BURNED-ALLEGED NEGLECT THE CAUSE.

In the crowded five story tenement house No. 28 Thomas street, near the corner of West Broadway, a fire occurred yesterday morning, which within an hour rendered homeless sixteen poor families and made many of their number entirely destitute.

The fire was occasioned by what would appear to be culpable carelessness on the part of Henry Luning, the Shortly before eleven o'clock, wishing to draw some the ale pipe leading to the store frozen, and in order to thaw it out he lighted a newspaper and held it to the pipe. The ceiling of the cellar was low and the place was filled with rubbish-The are from the paper licked the ceiling, and in a moment it was in a blaze. The flames spread rapidly, as the ceiling was saturated with kerosene, which had frequently dripped on the floor of the store above and soaked through. Quickly calling to his boy for pails of water. Luning made several attempts to extinguish the fire, but without avail. An alarm was then given, and within a short time the engines were on the spot, Captain Caffray with a section of men soon followed. When the police arrived they found the street block-

Captain Caffray with a section of men soon followed. When the police arrived they found the street blockaded with a multitude of people, and it was only after much difficulty that the space around the burning building was cleared for action.

THE AIR WAS BLACK WITH SMOKE, which rolled in dense volumes from the doomed house. The heartrending screams of the women and children rushing in dismay down the narrow staircase, battling with the smoke and flames in their struggle for life, rendered the excitement intense.

Within a few minutes the streams were on, and the smoke clearing away a scene was revealed to view that touched the hearts of the stoutest and nerved the firemen to almost superhuman efforts. On the top of the building were several women and children, screaming and frantic. Refreat from the inside had been cut off, and the helpless occupants of the upper floors had been driven to the roof. One of the women, more excited than the rest, was seen running from edge to edge, her hair streaming and her face haggard with fear. In her arms she hugged convulsively a hitle infant, and her agonized screams reat the air.

The fremen in the meantume were working with all their might. Ladders from Hook and Ladder Company No. 8 had been placed against the burning building, and some firemen went to the rescue. Several workmen employed in the neighboring house of H. B. Claffin and Co. had anticipated the firemen by placing on the roof of the adjoining building, occupied by G. W. Blats as a gold and silver refinery, a ladder reaching to the roof of the burning house. By this means three of the women were rescued. The only man on the burning house of was Thomas Norman, a sailor, and he, with a seaman's instinct, pounced upon a clothes line, hanging on the roof of the burning house. By this means three of the women were rescued. The only man on the burning house of was Thomas Norman, a sailor, and he, with a seaman's instinct, pounced upon a clothes line, hanging on the roof of the burning house, By this means three of th

proved fatal.

Within an hour the fire was extinguished.
On examination it was found that the flames had done sad havee, having destroyed nearly all the furniture of the occupants.

THE DANAGE.

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THE DAMAGE.

The building was damaged to the extent of about \$4,000. It is owned by Mr. David Briggs, of No. 77 Jane street, and is insured for \$5,000 in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The building had altogether twenty rooms, which were let to sixteen families at monthly rentals varying from \$6 to \$12. The first floor was occupied by Herman Lunine, grocer; loss \$500; insured for \$2,000 in the Park Insurance Company. John Cholewa, Stoemaker; loss \$100. The second floor by the families of Patrick Flanagan, Lawrence Johnson and Thomas Jay. The third floor by the families of Patrick Fadagen and John Zimmerman. The fourth by the families of Patrick Morrissey, Owen Barnum and Michael Ahern. The fifth by the families of John Fitzgerald, Peter Schultz, Thomas Norman and William Hintzman, all of whom lose all their furniture, which in the aggregate was worth about \$1,200.

Among the firemen who distinguished themselves in saving the occupants of the house were Foreman Reeves, Assistant Foreman Sullivan and Firemen Whitmore and Grill.

After the fire was extinguished the homeless families clustered together and were soon joined by their children, who had been to school while their homes were burning, and the momentum question as to where they should go was discussed. Many had no triends upon whose charity they could rely. Others, more fortunate, hastened to the homes of their relatives to secure a temporary habitation.

nate, hastened to the homes of their relatives to secure a temporary habitation.

Mr. Purceil, proprietor of a saloon opposite the burned tenement house, moved by the suffering of those made homeless, threw open his doors and welcomed them in. A fire was built in the basement, and fourteen women and children sat haddled around the stove, weeping and bemoaning their sad lot. Richard Wilson, owner of a neighboring restaurant, sent in an abundance of provisions, and their pangs of hunger were appeased. The heads of the homeless families are mainly laboring men, and many of them are at present out of work and without a penny in the world.

DESTRUCTIVE PIRE IN HOBOKEN.

At three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the rear extension of Hugh Smiley's shoe store at No. 192 Washington street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, Hoboken. The extension being of wood, and the fire being fanned by a driving north wind, burnt very rapidly. It was discovered first by a private watchman named J. H. Dewey, who instantly gave the alarm, and within a very few minutes Ringine No. I arrived on the spot. Dewey rushed up stairs and saved the lives of Mrs. Nagel and two daughters and a child, residing in the apartments of Mr. Nagel, a photographer, above the shoe store. When he entered their rooms they were filled with smoke. Nothing was saved, and the unfortunate women came into the street with little more than their night dresses. Meanwhile both the stores of Mr. Foerster, a baker, and Mr. Schmidt, a stationer and dealer in toys, on either side of Smiley's shoe store, were abluze. Above the baker's store the family of Mr. Schoenfeld, a jew-eiller, resided. They were only able to save their lives by flight, when the flames took possession of their rooms. Absolutely nothing was saved. The general impression at this time was that the remaining houses in the block would "go." The two steam engines threw powerful streams upon the burning buildings. The firemen were covered with ice from head to foot, and the pavements in front of the burning houses were freeze over the pavements in front of the burning house were freeze over. The firemen worked with wonderful energy and skill and after four hours' exertion had the fire under control, having confined it to the three stores named above, though several adjoining structures were repeatedly in most serious danger. Most efficient aid was rendered by the police and several of the neighbors most kindly cared for the unfortunate victime. The loss on buildings and stock is estimated at \$50,000, which is only partially covered by insurance. the fire being fanned by a driving north wind, burnt

OTHER FIRES. A fire in the basement of the four story brick tene nent No. 23 Jackson street, occupied by John Dola,

hunt, tunk shop, caused a damage of \$350. A fire occurred shortly before eight o'clock yesterday morning in the box factory of Edward C Smith, No. 422 Oakland avenue, Greenpoint, causing a loss of about \$5,000. The property is insured for \$27,000 in various companies. The fire was caused by the engineer, who built a fire about the water pipes, which were frozen during the night.

FIRE COMMISSIONERS' MEETING.

A full board attended the meeting yesterday morning. Comptroller Green was present to open bids for department supplies, four being received. Awards will be made when the sureties are approved. James will be made when the sureties are approved. James Millmere and Martin Grell, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 8; John Fitzpatrick, of Engine Company No. 14; Thomas E. Shields, of Hook and Ladder Company No. 11, and Walter Burke, of Engine Company No. 41, were placed on true for violating department rules, the decisions being in all cases reserved. It is understood that the Board will next week make a number of removals, in order to bring the expenses of the department within the appropriation.

A GOOD WORK TO BE DONE.

The following resolution, which explains itself, was adopted by the Board of Fire Commissioners at their

adopted by the Board of Fire Commissioners at their meeting yesterday:—

Resolved, That the Chief of the department be and is hereby directed to cause a thorough, minute and careful inspection to be made, by such officers as he may designate for that purpose, of the present condition of all hotels, theatres, music halls and other places of amusement, public schools, churches, factories and all other buildings in the city, used for assembiles or meetings, or in which any considerable number of people may at any time be employed or congregated, and report the same to this Board as soon as possible, with his recommendations as to the additional measures of precaution necessary to be taken to make the same more secure in the matter of the prevention or extiner ishment of fires.

AT REST.

CLOSING CEREMONIES OVER THE REMAINS OF THE VICE PRESIDENT—THE FAMILY CIRCLE COMPLETE IN THE DELL PARK CEMETERY. NATICE, Mass., Dec. 1, 1875.

A bright, clear, cold morning ushered in the day which is to close the funeral rites of the late Vice President. The cold was severe, but did not deter the citizens from carrying out to the full all the preliminary arrangements, so that by the hour appointed for the first service of the day nothing was wanting to bring them to a successful conclusion. Twelve o'clock was the hour assigned for the funeral service at the house, and by that bour the home of the late Vice President was thronged with the relatives and inti-mate friends of the deceased, many of whom had arrived by the morning trains from distant localities. THE LATE RESIDENCE

of Mr. Wilson is situated on West Central street, but a few rods from Main street. is a two story and a half frame dwelling and is painted in a light yellow shade. A narrow lawn separates the house from the street, the latter being bordered with a row of shade trees. The house faces to the east, and the narrow verandah skirting its front, is reached by a drive-way and walk from the street. The door plate bears the simple inscription, "Henry Wilson." The interior of the house is in keeping with its simple external appearance, the furniture and all its appointments being in strict accordance with the simple and frugal modes of the owner's life.

At four o'clock yesterday afternoon the casket was closed, shutting out forever from public gaze the face and form of Henry Wilson, and the remains were then conveyed to the house where resides the mother of the late wife of the Vice President. The casket was borne to the house by comrades of Wadsworth Post, G. A. R., the United States marines holding their position as a national guard of honor. The Selectmen of Natick, the Committee of Arrangements and Captain Brown and Lieutenant Sirrott, of the Fifth Maryland regiment, accompanied the remains, which were placed in the parlor, the casket case serving as a dais. A solitary marine kept guard over the remains last night, but was relieved every two hours. SERVICES AT THE HOUSE.

Promptly at the appointed hour the choir of Mr. Wilson's church sung an appropriate hymn, which was followed by reading of the Scriptures by the Rev. Mr. Pelonbet, of Natick, Mr. Wilson's pastor. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Dowser, of Sherburne, and remarks by the Rev. Mr. Reynolds, of Natick, interspersed with singing by the quartet, concluded ceremonies, which were simple, and yet imthroughout, During the services guard of honor selected from the marines and Grand Army of the Republic post were stationed at the head and foot of the casket. The elegant floral decorations, which filled the room with sweet edors, relieved the sombre black of the draperies and gave additional effect to the scene. Among THE RELATIVES AND PRIENDS

present were Charles, S. H. and George A. Colbath, brothers of Mr. Wilson, a large number of cousins and other relations; George W. Colbath, Postmaster of the

brothers of Mr. Wilson, a large number of cousins and other relations; George W. Colbath, Postmaster of the city of Dover, N. H.; Dr. Phelps, of Boston; ex-Governor Cladin, H. F. Durant, of Weilsley, and F. M. Crossman, of New York, besides a large number of neighbors and townspeeple.

At the conclusion of the private services at the house, preparations were at once made for removing the remains to the Town Hall, where the public and final ceremonies were to take place. These were soon accomplished, and by the appointed hour the casket had been placed upon the catafalque and the mourners assigned to seats reserved specially for them. A special train had in the interim arrived from Boston, bearing the Governor, a portion of his staff, several members of the Executive Council, a committee of the Boston city government, Hon. Marshall Wilder, Congressman Henry Pierce and the officers of the Fifth Maryland regiment and of the Independent Corps of Cadets; also the Boston Pusileers, who volunteered as the escort for the day. A procession was formed and the distinguished guests were escorted to the hall, great crowds filling every available position from which to view its progress through the streets. The mourners having been assigned seats at the right of the platform, the invited guests were seated in the front rows in the body of the hall; the pall bearers, who were townspeople, to the left; the Grand Army post standing to the extreme left, and the citizens through into the remaining area and packing the gallortes. About 2,000 paraous found admittance to the edifice, while the seating capacity was limited to 1,200. Since the preceding day the Town Hall had received additional embellishments, among them a dove contributed by the ladges of the village, which hung beneath an elegant wreath of flowers, suspended from a canopy and pendant directly over the casket. One of the shutters had been opened slightly, admitting a single ray of light, which rested upon the casket, producing a halo, in which the white dove swung to

THE SERVICES IN THE TOWN HALL. Shortly before two o'clock Rev. Francis N. Peloubet, Mr. Wilson's pastor, opened the services by reading the hymn, "God is Our Strength," beginning with the words, "Man in his weakness needs a stronger slay than fellow men, the holiest and the best," which was sung by the Alpine Quartet, of Boston. Following this sung by the Alpine Quariet, of Boston. Following this the invocation was made by Rev. A. E. Reynolds, and Scripture reading by Rev. J. S. Wheedon, to which the response, "Abide With Me," was sung by the quarter.

was made by the Rev. Edward Dause, of Sherburne, was made by the Rev. Edward Dause, of Sherburne, who mainly touched upon hissintimate personal friendship with deceased, and the great qualities of the latter as displayed in the midst of the people, who had known and were intimate with him from youth. The address was short, but possessed the merit of deep sincerity, and warmth of personal feeling. A quartette then chanted a poem written for the occasion. An address by Rev. M. Peloubet followed, consisting of PERSONAL REMINISCENCES Of Mr. Wilson in his labors, both in and out of church, and in various reforms inaugurated for the moral elevation of his friends and town's people. Mr. Peloubet, as Ar. Wilson's pastor, had unusual opportunities of acquiring a complete knowledge of the Vice President's inner life, and from its simplicity and earnestness in spiritual concerns, the speaker drew a lesson, which he endeavored to impress upon the younger portion of the audience. The address was most interesting throughout. The hymn

teresting throughout. The hymn
Nearer, my God, to Thee,
which was an especial favorito with Mr. Wilson, and in
singing which the entire audience joined, was given
with aublime effect. The benediction, by Rev. Mr.
Peloubet, closed the last rites over the remains of the
late Vice President. The exercises occupied an hour.
Considerable delay ensued before the procession was
formed and the mourners and guests could be assigned
seats in their carriages. The procession as it was scats in their carriages. The procession, as it was finally formed, was as follows:—
PERST DIVISION.

Chief Marshai A. J. Nichols.

J. K. Felch, James H. Parker,
E. H. Haves, D. H. L. Gleason,
Natick Cornet Band.
Independent Fusileers, of Boston, Captain Snow.
Grand Army, Post 142, of Farmingham.
FALL BRAKERS:—
Iward Walcott,
B. Mann,
Illard A. Wright,
D. John W. Bacon,
Elijah Perry. Edward Walcott,

HEARSH.

Detachment of Police.

Officers of the Fith Maryland Regiment.
Carriages containing Mourners.
Officiating Clergymen.
His Excellency Governor Gaston and Staff.
Boston City Government.
Invited Guests.
Natick Town Government.
Committee of Arrangements.
second Division.
Marshal-Dr. George Beard.
Aids:
A. H. Bryant,

Marshal-Dr. George Beard.

Aids:—

R. T. Nash.

J. M. Fellows,
Cochiteate Brass Band.
Cochiteate Brass Band.
Odd Fellows Association of Farmingham and Ashland.
Chief Engineer Natick Fire Department, J. W. Morze.
and Assistanta.
Natick Fire Department.
St. Pairick's Benevolent Society.
Father Matthew Temperance And Society.
Natick Grammar Schoola.
Natick Grammar Schoola.
Natick Sunday Schoola.
Delegation of citizens from Natick and vicinity.
THE LINE OF MARCH.
embraced nearly every street in the town, and it was not until four o'clock that the hearse bearing the remains reached the grave in Dell Park Cemetery.
Without any unnecessary delay, owing to the extremely cold wind that swept over the hill upon which the cemetery is situated, the casket was transferred from the hearse and conveyed to the side of the open grave ready to receive it. The Grand Army Post formed a square about the lot, while the military escort were drawn up in line in the driveway. The mourners and invited guests having assembled in a body, the band meanwhile playing a soleum dirgo, the casket was gently lowered to lits

Mr. Peloubet spoke a benediction, the relatives and

gently lowered to its RESTING FLACE.

Mr. Peloubet spoke a benediction, the relatives and friends took a last look, dropped a few flowers upon the casket lid, and the last rices attending the denise of Henry Wilson, the Natick cobbier and flustrious Vice President of the United States, were at an end. The mourners re-entered their carriages and were quickly transported to the village, the military escort departed for Boston by a special train, and the town by suggest had assumed its wonted enter and transmillity.

INVESTIGATION

City Officials Before the Legislative Committees.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS' IDEAS

What Our Guardians Are and What They Ought To Be.

HEALTH BOARD REVELATIONS.

How Long a New Yorker Should Be Sick Every Year.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS BEFORE THE ASSEMBLY COMMITTEE-IMPORTANT TESTIMONY,

The Assembly Committee on Crime renewed their nvestigations yesterday by calling to the stand Commissioner William F. Smith, of the Police Board, who was examined as to his knowledge of the wants and requirements of the Police Department, The General did not think there were sufficient patrolmen; the average length of their posts was by far too long; there should be at least 2,800 men to properly guard the city now there are only 2,261; they (the Police Commission ers) had increased the force this year to 2,300, but the Board of Apportionment had cut them down to the original number; the detective force is not as efficient as it might be; they were wanting in intelligence and proper shrewdness; detectives are reimbursed for any expenditures they incur in making arrests of criminals; detectives are not sufficiently paid; a good detective should get, witness thought, about \$2,500 or \$3,000 a year; their salaries should be GRADUATED ACCORDING TO MERIT;

the police should be divided into grades and receive salaries accordingly; the roundsman should be paid more than a patrolman; he should get \$1,300 a year; the captains he did not think were sufficiently paid; this office was a responsible one, and they should at least \$2,500; the General was an advocate of good pay for men in responsible positions; Inspectors should receive \$4,000, and the Superintendent \$10,000; the latter position demanded a man of superior talent; he should be cool in judgment, quick to think, accurate in directing, fair and impartial, possessing a knowledge of human nature and military discipline; the Commissioners, the General thought, were paid enough; politics entered too much into the appointment of men on the police; he did not think the force efficient as a force; there was weakness in the captains, and that tended to demoralize all their subordinates; witness thought that the Police Commissioners were at present invested with ample power, but from what he knew of the way some men got on the force and received promotion, it would be well if some temporary power of removal were given to the Commissioners; the connection of the street cleaning with the Police Department was injurious and had no proper or legitimate connection with it; it belonged rather to the Board of Health; ward detectives, when good men, should be retained, but they often acted, it was said, as go betweens to make money for the captains; the power of appointing the ward detective should not be given to the captain of the precinct; captains should be held responsible for their precincts and where found derelict should be dismissed; the Board of Police Commissioners should consist of an odd number of members; captains of police who failed to break up gambling houses in their precincts should be punished; witness had very little confidence in the present staff of de tectives employed at headquarters; he did not know CENTRAL OFFICE DETECTIVE

that he could go to in confidence; in his opinion the system of espionage on criminals practised in Europe would work well here-t. a., compel every person convicted of crime to report to the Superintendent of Police his residence once per month and make it misdemeanor for him to fail to a misdemeanor for him to fail to de so; the law provides that all gambling instruments shall be broken up, but the rule provides that they shall only be broken up after conviction; under the rule some of this kins of property has been returned to the owners; he saw no reason why a gambler who robs a certain class should not have his tools destroyed as well as those taken from burglars; he believes that gambling houses are not so common as formerly; whonever the police enter the Ann and Barclay street gambling houses they find merely tables spread and free lunches; he thought the new system of inspection districts is a good one and the power of inspectors should be enlarged, unless the inspector has more power and a larger force on his staff abuses will exist; since May I no captains have requested to be transferred to bosterous precincts

staff abuses will exist; since May I no captains have requested to be transferred to boustorous precincts where there are panel houses and gambling houses. In answer to the question as to what has been the CHIEF CAUSE OF CRIEF, he said that intemperance surely brings about a certain class of crime, such as murders and assaults; the only way to deal with houses of ill-fame is to incense them; the Board of Police are anxious that the estimates necessary for additional patrolinen should be passed; there are out nine men detailed as detectives at the Central Office; a police force, in his opinion, would be more efficient if it was in the power of the Board to remove officers at will, irrespective of a trial. Ex-Police Commissioner Joseph Bosworth, who was in office about six years, testined that, in his judgment, the number on the force in 1870 was insufficient to properly cover the city; a beat one mile in length, where there was much property at the mercy of burglars, was too long; a captain of police, in his opinion, should have one or more detectives at his disporal; any detective would in time become known to the expert criminal classes;

should have one of more detectives at his disposal; any detective would in time become known to the expert criminal classes;
SECRETLY APPOINTED OFFICERS
could not retain their secret relation to the force long if they had to make arrests; it is almost impossible to have a perfectly managed municipal police, the Commissioners being brought into close connection with disturbing influences; every party wants the police force and the appointing of Commissioners, and they expect some benefit in consequence; under the Metropolitan system there was less of this influence; a non-partisan Board could be selected by a Mayor just as well as by a Governor if he was so disposed; the Excise laws were well enforced by the Metropolitan Excise and Metropolitan Police boards; then the revenue from themses was nearly \$2,000,000; after the charter of 1870 the laws were not so well enforced; the license fees were reduced by the republicans, and the laws were less efficient for closing; have never made the subject of licensing houses of prostitution a study; "in that matter I do not profess to be an expert," said the Judge.

Commissioner J. R. Voorbis (recalled) stated in

were reduced by the republicans, and the subject of licensing houses of prostitution a study; "in that matter I do not profess to be an expert," said the Judge.

Commissioner J. R. Voorhis (recalled) stated, in substance, that there ought to be 3,000 if the condition of the city finances would permit; there is a want of harmony in the Board; it has the supering of present of the city finances would permit; there is a want of harmony in the Board; it has the supering of permit; there is a want of harmony in the Board; it has the supering of permits of the condition of the city finances would permit; there is a want of harmony in the Board; it has the supering of permits of permits of process from the top to the bottom; it is dangerous to place power for summary removal in the hands of Police boards, as at present constituted; he favored the plan of but one Commissioner, and saw as much reason for two or more Comptrollers or Commissioners of Police; as to the detective force, he said about one-half of those on duty when he went there had been remanded to post duty; their pay is too small; they are often forced to make expenditures that they do not put in claims for; none of the detectives should be paid less than \$1,600 or \$2,000; there should be ward detectives, but it is not necessary that they should be the choice or under the orders of the captain; I have thought of having two detectives working in pairs; one only known to the Commissioners and the Superintendent, the other to each other and should work in pairs; before he went there even notorious receivers of stolen goods would go in and, sitting down with the detectives, discuss police matters; they had stopped that and now they had to meet receivers of stolen goods would of criminals in other places. He agreed with General Smith, as to the propriety of having secret espionage by detectives, as in France; he did not think it wise to make the police control the oreaning of streets; it should be removed entirety beyond the Jurisdetion of the Police Boxrd; th to the GRADING OF POLICEMEN

to the Grading of Policemen, commending with a reduced rate of pay; that after they had increased in efficiency they might be advanced; he would have three grades of patrolmen at three rates of pay, and one grade for roundsmen and sergeants, whose duties are identical; so with the detectives, they might be graded as well; and the salary of captains should be raised to \$2,600 or \$5,000; this would make them more efficient and more bonest; it is wise to promote from the ranks up through the grades to captains.

Police Justice Murray was questioned as to the difficulty of breaking up disorderly houses; be had sent some to the Grand Jury and some were convicted; the Justices can only fine them; in the past year he had no cases of this kind; while at kasex Market, on evidence of Commissioner Stiner, he held a number of Canal street proprietors for violation of the Excise law and keeping disorderly houses; he instanced the case of a woman named Meyers, who he held and had her houses broken up, sithough he was approached by politicians in her interest; intoxication appears to be the great cause of crime in this city, and it would he well to are

vent the additeration of liquor; the class of bummers who rotate between the courts and the island ought to be put at work on the streets of the city, even if a ball and chain is used; in one case I committed a man named Murray three times in three weeks for three months each; how he got discharged the Justice was unable to say; respectable men in society support houses of ill repute, and his impression is that they should not be licensed; he was in favor of giving magistrates power to call juries and try cases of gambling, poley and prostitution, without referring them to the District Attorney's office.

Some testimony as to the existence of gangs of pick-pockets in the city nightly working the cars was put in, and the committee adjourned until Saturday, at eleven A. M.

SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE. The Senate committee to investigate the city departments met at room F, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, yesterday morning at half past ten o'clock. Senator Booth presided, and Senators Bradley and Tobey were also present.

The first witness examined was Walter N. Adams, Superintendent of Buildings. He was closely questioned as to fires and the manner in which the Department of Buildings was notified after their occurrence. He said that the Fire Department generally notified the Department of Buildings, but is not required by law to

The owners are usually notified of the condition of the walls, and they are given until twelve o'clock following the day of notification to begin work upon the buildings. Mr. Adams was asked by Mr. Davenport in regard to the case of the fire in St. Andrew's church, in

regard to the case of the fire in St. Andrew's church, in Duane street. Had the owner of the adjoining building been notified? Mr. Adams answered that the owner had been notified and went to work on the following day, but a storm that was raying at the sime prostrated the work. The wall about which there was so much said and written stood

FORTY-FIVE DAYS AFFER THE PIRE.

and Mr. Adams did not really consider that by any human means known to him the disaster of that frighthin night could have been averted. He was then called on for some statistics as to the number of buildings examined, &c., by the inspectors of his department. Up to the lat of this month, he said, 1,499 buildings were made safe. So were taken down and 114 were declared unsafe. The District Attorney, he said, is now prossecuting nineteen of these cases of unsafe buildings. In regard to the atrex, they are all provided with good means of egress, as their doors open ontward. The expense of the Department of Buildings was \$95,000 a year. There are in the Department of Buildings sixty inspectors and other officers, at salaries varying from \$800 to \$3,000 a year. Mr. Adams' own salary is \$6,500 a year.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH'S NEEDS.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH'S NEEDS.

Dr. Charles A. Chandler, President of the Board of Health, was next called. He testified that the amount called for by the Board of Health this year was \$338,000, and that it received only \$246,000; he thought that the Health, was next called. He testined that the amount called for by the Board of Health this year was \$23,000, and that it received only \$246,000; he thought that the number of people employed was inadequate to the work required to be done, and as far as vaccination was concerned there should be treble the number of persons employed to what there is at present. The Professor then went into statistice as to the relative mortality in different cities wherein the modern improvements in sanitary regulations have been used. In New York the death rate is 29.98; in Brocklyn, 25.18; in Boston, 28.46; in Philadelphia, 29.64; in Cinconnati, 22.84; in San Francisco, 20.80; in Charleston, S. C.; 30.32; in New Orleans, 37.52; in Richmond, Va., 33.55; in Fall River, Mass., 31.20, and in Savannah, Ga., 43. These statistics seemed to puzzle the Board for a while, but the counsel, John I. Davenport, came to the rescue.

THE COST OF REEFING THE CITY HEALTHY.
Professor Chandler said that the Health Board in 1869 cost the Metropolitan district, which then comprised Brooklyn and Staten Island, \$183,000.

How is it that it costs \$246,000 at the lowest estimate to run the Health Department now, which comprises only the city of New York alone?

Frofessor Chandler—The city has grown since 1869, and there have been a great many improvements made in the department, which will eventually accrue to the benefit of the city. Professor Chandler continued:—For making a statistical statement it is assumed that there are two persons sick in this city at the time one person dies; that therefore each death represents the result of 730 days of sickness in a year, or in other words, on an average, every inhabitant of the city has allotted to him twenty-two days of sickness during each year.

"Has the Health Board any connection with the Coroners' Office?" asked Mr. Davenport.—How it that the Coroner's Office? asked Mr. Davenport.—How it that the Coroner's Office is so oken notified by the Board of Health."

Mr. Davenport.—How it that the Coroner's Of

Board of Health."

Mr. Davenport.—How is it that the Coroners' Office is so often notified by the Board of Health if there is no connection between the two offices?

Professor Chandler.—We have in our office what is called a "black list" of physicians, and when we receive a certificate signed by one of these we notify the Coroners' Office to investigate the case.

Coroners' Office to investigate the case.

Colonel Merena's Luttle Case.

Frank M. Penn, formerly the bookkeeper for Benoit and Wood, dealers in draftsman's materials, who, at a previous session testified that he had paid commissions to Colonel Mechan, Engineer of the Dock Department, in 1870 and 1871, was the last witness. He brought the books of the firm and showed that certain amounts were charged to commissions, which he be-

brought the books of the firm and showed that certain amounts were charged to commissions, which he believed and knew Colonel Meehan received. He added that some of the money was handed to Colonel Meehan by himself and that it was in an envelope.

While this examination was going on both Benoit and Wood were present and were much excited. Benoit hissed between his teeth, "You are a liar." They both went on the stand and denied Penn's statements, and when questioned as to certain presents Colonel Meehan had received Mr. Wood said they were boughts by the firm for Colonel Meehan with the trade discount off as a courtesy which would be shown toward any other person who did business with the firm.

COCK FIGHTING IN JERSEY.

NEW JEESEY SPORTSMEN FILLING THEIR POCK-ETS WITH LONG ISLAND MONEY-ELEVEN BAT-

TLES FOUGHT AMID INTENSE EXCITEMENT. Notwithstanding the intense cold several hundred members of the sporting fraternity assembled early yesterday morning to witness a cocking main in the yard of one of the slaughter houses on the New Jersey Central Railroad, near Communipaw, between Long Island and New Jersey fowls. Each side showed fifteen birds, and agreed to fight all that fell in from 4 lbs. 6

Island and New Jersey fowis. Each side showes fifteen birds, and agreed to fight all that fell in from 4 lbs. 6 ozs. to 5 lbs. 8 ozs. The betting was in favor of the New Jersey fowls at \$50 to \$40, \$100 to \$75, and in one instance even \$500 to \$200. The heavy weights of the division were first brought in. The first fight resulted in favor of the New Jersey representative after five and a quarter minutes' fierce fighting.

The second battle was between the light weights of the division. The betting on the result was about even. It was a sharp and well contested battle, of six and a half minutes' duration, and was also won by the New Jersey fowl.

The men from Long Island now began to look exceedingly gloomy, but they urged their fowls onward with an energy bordering on desperation. The third and fourth battles were both won by the Long Island birds. At this the backers of Long Island came very enthusiastic, which increased in surprising ratio as they won the fifth and subsequently the sixth battle. The score now stood as follows:—Long Island, 4; New Jersey, 2 Considerable money was now invested. The seventh battle resulted in favor of the New Jersey fowl after thirteen and a half minutes' hard, desperate fighting. New Jersey also won the eighth and minth battles, and Long Island the tenth, amid intense excitement. Each side had now won five battles, and the betting was heavy on the dending contest. Both sides pitted splendid birds, and their favorities backed their opinions freely by greenbacks. Among the lots was one of \$110 to \$40 in favor of the New Jersey fowl. The battle proved to be the hardest fought of the entire main, which New Jersey eventually won after seventeen minutes' uninterrupted fighting. It is estimated that between \$4,000 and \$6,000 changed you after seventeen minutes' uninterrupted fighting t is estimated that between \$4,000 and \$6,000 changes hands on the result of the main. A rumor at one time prevailed that one of the officers of the Society for the Prevention of Crucity to Animals was in the neighbor-hood; but this was not well founded, and the entire proceedings were completed without the slightest pro-

FIZZLE IN FISTICUFFS.

For some days back it has been extensively advertised that a fight with blackened gloves, between Professor William Clark and Joseph Coburn, would come off last evening, at Turn Hall, in East Fourth street, The hour set down for the match was eight o'clock, The hour set down for the match was eight o'clock, but at that time not a corporal's guard was present. After an hour of weary waiting it became evident that the public, either through lack of appreciation of the beauties of the maniy art or some other cause, bad determined not to respond, so the announcement was made that the match was postponed indefinitely, due notice when it is to come off to be given in the public press. Such persons as had bought tickets at the door had their money refunded to them as they went out. Thus is the second time that the public has been disappointed from seeing the above mentioned "scientists" display their ability.

SKATING.

The lovers of this delightful outdoor exercise have for some time past been preparing for the winter's en joyment. Yesterday merning Messra. Weed & Decker, proprietors of the Capitoline skating lake, Brooklyn, raised the red ball which is the signal for skating. This was sudden and rather unexpected and caught many young people napping. Aithough the weather has been very severe for several days few were prepared for skating, and, of course, vesterday's attendance was much smaller than it usually is on the first day of the season. The Capitoline is one of the oldest skating lakes now in existence in this vicinity.

The Central and Prospect Park takes are now being lowered and otherwise prepared for skating; and, if the present weather continues, there will be sport on them within a week.

AN INSANE MURDERER.

A commission (de lunatico inquriendo) appointed a nquire as to the sanity of William Vandeberg, of New town, who some time since attempted to murder ha wife and commit suicide by cutting his own throat met at the Queen's county iail resterday and pre-sounced him insane.